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The following investigation was conducted by SA VINCENT E. LAMARR on April 15 and 16, 1968 at Memphis, Tennessee:

Two newspapers are printed and circulated from Memphis, Tennessee, namely the Commercial Appeal and Memphis Press-Scimitar. The Commercial Appeal is a daily newspaper and the Press-Scimitar is printed daily except Sunday.

A review of issues of these two newspapers for the period March 18, 1968 through April 4, 1968, failed to reveal where Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR. was a guest during his visits to Memphis except through inference.

The Memphis Press-Scimitar, final edition, for March 28, 1968, furnished a number of articles regarding the occurrences of looting and violence in Memphis on March 28, 1968. On Page 6x the second sub-heading in column one entitled "Dr. KING Meets With Pastors" the following appears:"Dr. KING, after he gave up the march at Main and Mc Call went to the Holiday Inn Rivermont and then to a meeting with Memphis ministers, his assistant BERNARD LEE told the Press Scimitar from KING's room at the Rivermont." This item continues in question and answer form but does not reveal any further information regarding Dr. KING being a guest at the Rivermont.

On Page 4, the editorial page, of this paper of March 30, 1968, the following brief comment which probably refers to the above-mentioned item appears. The item is entitled "Dr. KING's Suite" and reads as follows: "When Dr. MARTIN LUTHER KING was in Memphis this week he and his party occupied a suite at one of the city's best-known hotels. There was nothing unusual about this, because for a number of years all of Memphis' hotel and restaurant facilities have been open to customers of all races - a change from former customs that was brought about without the prodding of a demonstration. We hope Dr. KING was aware of that fact."

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The Commercial Appeal for April 3, 1968, contains an article on page 1 entitled "March Spokesman Vows to Ignore Any Court Ban". The article points out that a spokesman for ministers backing the sanitation workers strike said that they would disregard any court orders which the city may obtain to block another march. Later in this article it is indicated "the new march tentatively is set for Friday," (April 5, 1968).

The Commercial Appeal is printed and ready for distribution at approximately 9:00 P.M. but carries the following day's date.

The Commercial Appeal dated April 4, 1968, on Page 1 carries an item entitled "King Challenges Court Restraint, Vows to March." This article reveals that a restraining order signed by U. S. District Judge BAILEY BROWN was furnished to U. S. Marshals minutes after it was signed and that the marshals "sped across town to serve Negro leaders with copies of the order." They found Dr. KING and four other defendants named in the injunction, HOSEA WILLIAMS, the Reverend JAMES ORANGE, RALPH D. ABERNATHY and BERNARD LEE, eating lunch at the Lorraine Motel. Dr. KING greeted the Federal officers, Marshal CARO ELLIS and Deputy Marshal WILLIE DURHAM, in the driveway of the motel and the defendants accepted service of the order. The order in question was to restrain Dr. KING and others against "any mass march here".

It should be noted that the above item was in the newspaper dated April 4, 1968, which issue was available on the night of April 3, 1968 at approximately 9:00 p.m.

The Commercial Appeal for Sunday, April 14, 1968, in an item written by ROBERT KELLEY entitled "Site of Slaying Becomes Shrine", reveals the following comment: "The Lorraine, where Dr. King and other prominent Negro leaders often stayed during 'heir visits o' Memphis, is located at 406 Mulberry, in an area of old buildings that house mostly wholesale and distributing companies and warehouses. It is a block east of South Main."